If there Ever Was a Rush for Bargains it Was Yesterday at the Opening of the

## GREAT BANKRUPT SALE THE SUPERB \$150,000.00 STOCK OF THE S. P. MORSE DRY GOODS CO:

16TH AND FARNAM STS.

Such an eager crowd as flocked to our store to profit by the phenomenal saving offerings stands unprecedented and without a peer or parallel in the history of Omaha merchandising. It is a feast of borgains—such as has never been tasted before. This mammoth bankrupt sale has already revolutionized the prices of dry goods and will continue to do so even to a greater extent this coming week. We are too busy at this writing to prepare a list of prices, but we shall open the sale again

## -MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, AT 8 O'CLOCK,-

with practically new features throughout, lower prices and still greater bargains, if that were possible, than on the opening day. Anticipated future changes and plans, necessitate that the entire magnificent \$150,000 high grade stock be closed quick, so if you want a share of the bargains, don't delay. Don't let this golden opportunity pass you by. Take time by the forelock—get up early in the morning and take the first car down town.

Remember that at the ridiculous prices we have made the goods can't last long, and there will be no more such bargains when they are gone,

STATE FAIR VISITORS should lay in their dry goods supplies for future use at this sale and save traveling and other expenses for the week. Extra force of experienced sales people added for fair week and prompt service assured.



For the accommodation of Rural Visitors open evenings during State Fair week festivities.

Proof of the Existence of Prehistoric Man in Central Nebraska.

RELICS FOUND IN THE LOUP VALLEY

Weapons of Stone, Burned Ware and Cooking Utensils Similar to Articles Fabricated by the Ancients of Europe and Asia.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Sept 12 .- (Corre spondence of The Bee.)-While the data on which to base conclusions relative to the condition of a prehistoric race are always necessarily somewhat limited and are often of doubtful interpretation, a curious but deep interest attaches to the relies of a people, who, ages and ages ago, wrought out their destiny in harmony with their primitive environment in accordance with the will of Him who "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their

In the consideration of the probable status of prehistoric and savage tribes in all parts of the world, we are met at the outset with a patuful paucity of materials bearing on the many questions at issue, nor are our feelings at all relieved by the reflection that the destructive and ever active forces of nature must inevitably have destroyed much, perhaps most, of the evidences that otherwise might have easily led us up to correct premises and thence onward to correct, comprehensive and truthful conclusions.

Through whatever great branch of the

may have been, when we realize that our remote ancestors presumably passed from a condition of Adamic simplicity through all conceivable degrees of the most primitive civilization before the pen of the earliest writer had been taught to record the first feeble beginnings of history, there arises in our minds a feeling of kinship with those ancient beings who were born on the very doubtless braved the cares and met the struggles of life much as we brave and meet them, but whose only message to us, mute indeed, but elequent with meaning, has come down in the form of fragments of stone and

LOUP VALLEY FLINTS. Were it not for the persistence of these imperishable remains, which have withstood the destructive action of the elements for unfold centuries, we would have no evidence whatever to point out the fact that a race or races of beings, at a time long preceding occupancy by the historic nations of the people were but the widely scattered mem-bers of one race would seem evident from a careful study of the relics to which allusion is made above. A fragment of prehistoric pottery from the valley of the Meuse in Belgium or of the Somme in France, for instance, would hardly be distinguishable from a fragment found in the valley of the vary, the material is almost identical. The same general fact is also true of the relics of flint, so-called, "flint" being merely a general term used to include all classes of implements in stone. Babylonian civilization probably preceded that of all other historic nations, with the possible exception of nations, with the possible exception of Egypt, yet even on her classic soil, intermingled with much that belongs to later ages, are found these evidences of a periahed race; a race of which even that ancient people

knew absolutely nothing.

Rawlinson, in his "Seven Great Monarchies," gives the cut of a curved flint knife from a Babylonian specimen in the British museum of which almost the exact counterpart, and possibly equally ancient, from the

river country, not because in other parts of the state similar relics are at all wanting, but because in it we have had most opportunity for careful investigation. When settlers first came into this region of country, less than a heads and, more rarely, fragments of broken pottery, and it was generally, almost always, in fact, assumed that these were all the work of that fated race which the paleface was so discriminately applied. While some of these relics may have, in comparatively recent times, been in possession of the Pawnee or the Sioux, with others the probabilities are that they are no less ancient than similar relics found in the valleys of Hungary or France or Britain, and probably antedate all

THE TOOLS OF AGES.

Men of science, when treating of the human race, have divided the prehistoric period into a "stone" age, a "bronze" age, etc., and it has unfortunately been popularly assumed that these several ages mark separate and well defined periods of time. This, however, in notoriously not the case. While it is highly applicable that the second services when the case when the case is the services are the services of the case. probable that stone was the material of the first effective weapons and tools of mankind specimens of which have come down to us, one tribe or people may have discovered the art of working copper and have been living in all the glories of a bronze age when their near neighbors may have but few weapons or tools but those of stone. In fact, when Europeans first visited this continent this was much the condition in which they found it, and some of the aboriginal tribes are even now but emerging from one phase of the stone age. The first weapons and tools of mankind were probably of wood. What more natural than that a man should seize a club to defend himself from the sudden and unspecimens of which have come down to us. to defend himself from the sudden and un-expected attack of a wild beast? A club ence found useful would most likely be retained for future service and thus become a permaof an ancient age of wood because of the perishable nature of the material. Reasoning on a somewhat similar basis, it would seem that men of science have been too swift to assume that ancient peoples were ignorant of the use of iron because no relics of that ma-terial have, in certain cases, been discovered Owing to the corrosive agencies at work in so pure a water as that of the Loup river, a common nail would be but an indistinguish-able mass of oxide in less than ten years and the same agencies would destroy a railroad rail in less than ten centuries.

The flint relics of the Loup river country include weapons, tools, and the fragment. flint resulting from their manufacture. as the writer has discovered, these clude chiefly arrow heads and possibly a heads of different styles and degrees of ish, and, much more rarely, a stone ham-mer, etc. The location and depth at which these were found are facts not to be neg-lected, but the evidence derivable from a sur-face find, if the material be indestructible, is face find, if the material be indestructible, is purely negative in character so far as relates to throwing any light on the probable date of its manufacture or the age to which it may belong. A well burned brick, for instance, might be thrown upon the surface of the prairie today and, if it escaped molestation, would be found perfect after the lapse of thousands of years. The same would be the case, under like circumstances, with the fint relics or the pottery.

The majority of the relies in the possession of the writer were found on or near the surface. Some of the flints were found in the mud of a swamp, the surface of which has probably changed but little since the close of the glacial era. About 600 fragments, of the glacial era. About 600 fragments, chiefly from the same vessel, some of them one to two inches in size, were found about four inches beneath the surface of a field near Ord; a field that had never been disturbed by the plow and the location of which would favor denudation rather than accrétion. These fragments were scattered over a space of about six by ten feet and their depth was remarkably uniform. Many of the filmts were found in the earth taken from excavations from four to twelve feet deep at excavations from four to twelve feet deep at various points between Ord and North Loup. Some were taken from embankments at various depths where they could not have been recently disturbed. Traces of an ex-tensive manufactory of pottery and flint im-

WHERE THE RELICS WERE FOUND

the high bluffs flanking the river valley have probably been lookout points for game ever since man became a hunter, and on these he has dropped spalls of flint which were presumably quietly chipped off from arrow needs in process of construction, while the

wary hunter stealthily awaited the approach of game into the valley below. The arrow points from the mud of the swamp and from the earth from the deeper excavations are of the rudest character. The material is faulty and the workmanship in different. They are large, rough and clumsy in form, unsymmetrical, twisted or irregular in outline, and the edges more like the result of a happy accident than skill in manu facture. May these not properly be taken to represent the first crude attempts at weapon making by a primitive people? May their size and inelegance not indicate that the men who made them depended more on mass and skill of execution?

Those from the surface and from the shall lower excavations are smaller, of material better adapted to take on the desired form, brought to a much neater and sharper edge. The material in many cases is brown, reddish or yellow jasper, which lends itself with great facility to the forming process, and the neater specimens are usually of this material. They indicate care and skill in their construction and the better specimens tell us plainly that they came from the hands of a workman who was a master in his craft and that the manufacture of stone weapons had taken on the dignity of an art. Instead of the homely outline and clumsy mass of the ruder specimens we find a neat taper and perfect edge which indicates the operation of mind as well as might and from which we might infer that

PECULIARITIES OF THE TOOLS.

While it must have been a matter of n little difficulty to form even an indifferent arrow-point from a spall of stone the formafect edge, several inches in length, would with the cleavage of silicious stones, a per-fect knowledge of the material handled and a very high degree of manual skill. A frag-ment of such a flint knife, from the river valley above Clean, has a surface almost as faultless as though ground by a professional lapidary, yet it was apparently formed by cleaving off the entire surface of each side a a single operation and no indications of after polishing appear. Two knives, found in the river valley about three miles below Ord, are quite curved in form, but the curved sides out at one operation, as no traces of chip ping or finishing are to be seen.

Another class of stone tools is found which appear to be intended as a kind of scraper for the purpose of dressing skins, which, since "unto Adam also and to his wife the Lord God made coats of skins," (Gen. 111: 21.) have played so important a part in the clothing of mankind. These tools she somewhat similar in form to what the Sheshone Indians call a "teshon." While the edges are not so acute as are those of the kinves, they would make an admirable tool, when firmly held between the thumb and first two fingers, to remove the flesh and fat from a hide preparatory to tanning. The pattern of this type of tool varies much more widely than would be permissible in the widely than would be permissible in the arrow-points, but they are all well adapted to the purpose mentioned.

The remains of pottery are almost as widely distributed throughout this region, though not as greatly scattered, as are the flints. The material is substantially the same as in specimens found in the old world. The material differs radically from that selected in this age of the world for similar purposes. A grain of sand in his clay is the horror of the modern potter, since it almost certainly results in a broken vessel whom drying or firing, but his ancient fallow. whon drying or firing, but his ancient fellow-oraftsman was not only able to use clay con-taining sand, but seems to have mixed it freely with his clay as an integral part of the

place accumulations of the shells of fresh water mollusca. It would seem likely that this pottery was formed over a core of grass and clay, and not by a potter's wheel, since the impression of grass blades may sometimes be found on their interior surface and no cimens have been found which would indicate that the potter's wheel was known.

THE POTTER A CONNOISSEUR. If the maker of the better class of arrow points was an artist the potter has shown himself to have been a connoisseur. The maker of arrow-points, in making them neater and of finer outline, at the same time made them more serviceable, but the potter did much more than that: He not only made also put beauty marks on its border and stripings and added nothing to hatchings ity but were put on solely to gratify a desire for the beautiful. All of these attempts may not have been entirely successful from our elevated point of view, but they admit of but beginnings of the upward march of human progress and human aspiration and, knowing

can well afford to gladly welcome the dawn of the beautiful in fictive manipulation. All honor to the first man who began to cross-hatch and stripe his pots! Of the fragments now in possession of the writer, twelve different styles of border ornamentation appear, the following being the leading types: Next to the plain rim, as smooth as the material would make it, comes the one with three deeply indented lines run ning parallelly around the rim of the ning parallelly around the rim of the vessel. Another style has four such lines or grooves. Another has diagonal lines intersecting one arother at the top and bottom of the rim. Another has similar lines in groups of three, with only the interior ones meeting at the angle. One has two lines running around merely on top of the rim. One has little prominences on the exterior surface, running around in a row about half an inch apart, made by pushing a round instrument into made by pushing a round instrument into the soft clay on the inside. Another has little dots or depressions all around top of the rim about one-fourth of an inch

to what marvelous perfection the art of or-nate ceramics has developed in our day, we

spart and made with two ears or handles, formed to imitate little hands holding the SUPERIOR TO THE MODERN.

All of the specimens are without any attempt at glazing and it is not apparently burned to any great degree of hardness, but that it answered the purposes of cookery is shown by the cake or incrustation of carboniferous or charred matter found on the interior surface of some specimens, and this, by the way is a test which the ways of the tor surface of some specimens, and this, by the way, is a test which the wares of the modern potter would hardly successfully undergo. In many specimens the rim has been strengthened by increasing the thickness of the part; a point in which the modern potter has been a servile imitator. Immediately below the rim, on the exterior, the surface is usually cross-hatched; or pitted with little indentations, giving the surface of that part a somewhat rough appearance. In some cases the sharper curves of the outer surface were apparently formed by pressure with the scaly surface of a corn cob or grain spike of the maize plant, which left the negative of its branny surface in tile soft clay. The resemblance is often so striking that this form of ornamentation could hardly have been prosemblance is often so striking that this form of ornamentation could hardly have been produced in any other way. Whether ancient or not, a well developed corn cob was found firmly embedded in a tough mass of swamp cane roots three feet below the surface of the river valley at a point near Ord where, so far as could be seen no disturbance had also. as could be seen, no disturbance had taken place in the formation in recent times. These facts may indicate an acquaintance with the maize plant and perhaps considerable proficiency in agriculture, as the cliff dwellers are certainly known to have had in the southwest. Though no traces of tillage in are certainly known to have had in the southwest. Though no traces of tiliage in this region by any former people are now traceable, it must not be forgotten that in our own day all traces of tiliage in an abandoned field are rapidly effaced by the elements and the soil becomes reoccupied by the native grasses in from three to five years. The interior of the pottery is always smooth. Some have apparently been merely baked to blackness while others are a brick-red in color, indicating exposure to considerable heat. They vary from three-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and

by this means would be ample to produced by this means would be ample to produce the desired result, as is shown where hay-stacks are burned in a prairie fire, the heat often being sufficient to superficially vitrify

the earth on which they stood.
FLINT CHIPPINGS.
In addition to these finished articles of clay and stone, which have come down to us as memorials of the habits and skill of a departed race, may be mentioned the multitude of flint chippings which are to be found in some localities. In the same field where were found the 600 fragments of pottery above mentioned are spots where perhaps score of flint spalls, more or less minute, lie in a space of a few feet, probably showing where scrapers or other tools have been made or redressed. While these, at first sight, might be thought scarcely worthy of even passing notice, they are of scarcely less importance than the finished products of ancient art, since both tell with equal force alike are factors in piecing out the story which science has to tell. However they may be to the practiced eye spalls could scarcely be mistaken for any-thing other than what they are, and a single specimen tells as surely of human presence and human intelligence as the largest collec-tion can do. In a formation geologically like that of the country under consideration it would be little short of a miracle to find such specimen which did not come from the hand of man. Such a spall of flint, with very evident indications of human workman-ship in the nicks on its edges (unfortunately since lost), was found by the writer in a gravel deposit on the Niobrara river in comgravel deposit on the Niobrara river in com-pany with the skeleton of a huge animal, probably a brontotherium, whose femoral bone measured nearly four feet in length, and whose ribs were eight feet long. Somewhat similar bones have been found in the Loup river region and it may be that the same men who made ornamental pots and artisti arrow points were sometimes called upon to go out and repel the invasions of powerful and hideous monsters; monsters the first thunderous bellow of which would put the best trained modern army to ignominious flight. While it is unsafe to base an opinion of a chance to be mistaken we feel reasonably safe in assuming that the human race perhaps few in number and feeble in re-sources, co-existed with the mastodon, the other strange and uncanny beasts of a like geological period, the curious remains of which men of science have described under pompous and stilted names of foreign birth and, if so, we must allow that they passed through perils more dreadful than anything of which we read in fabled story.

The conclusions we may deduce from the foregoing may be briefly summarized as fol-

 The Loup river country was the habitation of a prehistoric race.
 They were acquainted with the production and uses of fire.
 They made offensive and defensive weapons of stone, similar to those fabricated by prehistoric man in Europe. 4. They had some knowledge of the art of cookery.

5. They knew how to fabricate cerami

6. They knew how to make stone knives similar to those made by prehistoric man is Babylonia and other parts of Asia.
7. They placed certain ornamental lines and marks on their earthenware, indicative

man in the old world.

purposes.

They had some knowledge of agriculture and were acquainted with the maize gigantic mammals now extinct.

E. W. BLACK.

Perverted Taste.

Chicago Post: "There's no accountin' for tastes," said Ragged Rube looking up from an old newspaper.

"Right you are," replied Hungry Hank.
"I once knowed a feller that liked to work."

"That's nothin'," returned Rube. "I've been readin about some fellers in Chicago that stole water."

The telegraph wire used in the United States would go around the world something like fifteen times.

There is a man in Missouri whose feet are so large that he has to put his trousers on Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 3,600 feet, in Brazil at 5,000, in the Caucasus at 8,000, in Abyssinia at 10,000 and in Peru and Bolivia at 11,000.

Fruit cools the blood, cleans the teeth and aids digestion. Those who can't eat it miss the benefit of perhaps the most medicinal food on nature's bill of fare.

A Minnesota judge was due in court at a own some miles distant. He adjourned a referred case to the car, heard evidence en route and granted the petition before getting

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in the mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists above an altitude of 2,000 feet. A dude in Philadelphia was turned out of the club to which he belonged because he

available, careful estimates from all possible sources of information make it probable that, at the time of the discovery, there were no

more than 500,000 Indians in all America. The yield of 125 bushels of oats to the acre reported from O'Brien county, Iowa, the other day does not appear to have been much of a yield after all. August Lipkie, a farmer of Greene county, had a twenty-acre field which threshed out over 150 bushels to

A Scarboro (Me.) man has a cow which recently brought an offspring into the world. The calf is said to be all right except as to the tail, and the tall is all right, only it is misplaced, being on the wrong end of the beast. It is said to grow out from between the eyes. In fact, the animal looks more like a baby elephant than a cow. It was found that the calf was likely to starve to death. from its inability to suck and wag its tail at the same time, so it was brought up by hand, It took a bolt of lightning to make Saul of Tarsus see the error of his ways, and the editor of the Lusk Herald appears to have reformed under the same compulsion. He says: A bolt of lightning passed just above the housetops in Lusk during a thunder storm passing to the east. The lightning danced in front of our eyes while sticking type and we felt sure we were going to get it in the neck

PIONEER EDMUNDS' WHIM.

His Farm Covered With Holy Pre cepts Chiseled in the Rocks. Pioneer Benjamin Edmunds made the stones preach, and left in his barnyard, relates the Lewiston Journal, the most plous and massive fence post in the state of Maine, a huge, round pillar as large as a hogshead, covered with the ten commandments, neatly chiseled Grandpa Edmunds hewed the first path into what is now the town of Roxbury, on the Swift river. While he cleared the path and reared a cabin his wife lugged on her back all their earthly possessions. Early in the spring of 1790, or thereabout, he had pros-pected in the region and picked out the pretty pected in the region and picked out the pretty intervals that he afterward cleared and settled upon. A friend accompanied him on that first trip. At dusk one chilly April night they reached the spot that promised best, and in the gathering gloom Mr. Edmunds surveyed the level river bottom from the wooded hillsides.

"This suits me; here I will settle," he said to his companion. Both men were weary; the tramp had been long and tedlous, and Edmunds' friend proposed to lie down and sieep. The other pioneer protested, urging that should they sleep they might never awake in that atmosphere, chilled with April's

he woods and chisel passages of scripture on the rocks. Pretty soon, so industrious had he been, that go where he might on his farm some holy precept, some apothegm, some stern commandment, some helpful word of spiritual cheer confronted him. Th

with him in the Maine wilderness. One huge bowlder he smoothed and rounded up with great pains, and chiseled on it the ten commandments in letters three inches high. It forms a fence post in the old barn-yard, and is confronted by another will are bearing the Lord's prayer. It is said the presence of those stern monitors in the barnyard repressed many a hired man's heated argument with a refractory steer. Whether

they availed to soothe when boss stopped

Grandpa Edmunds also attempted other feats in the stone cutting line. He had a little dog of whom he was very fond, and he carved a statue of it that interested visitors may see on the premises. Prominently dis-played near the corner of the farm house a life-size representation of a human A retired sea captain living in the neighborhood had a Malay whom he had brought home and Grandpa Edmunds was so impressed by the chap's countenance that he reproduced it n stone.
The entrance to the yard is set off by a

stone arch, and over the keystone of this is another human head, very neatly executed. The old gentleman had finished up, at great American eagle as an ornament for this stone to its position, when he dropped the figure and broke off a wing. The stone post with the ten commandments was directly before his eyes. Scattered about the promises are many other figures, all laboriously worked out of the stone with such rude instruments as the settler possessed. All are quaint and some are quite creditable. Though Pioneer fully preserved, even that American eagle who ingloriously and exasperatingly shed

Going to Sleep by Degrees.

Now physicians and physiologists come to the front with the astounding statement that a man goes to s'erp piecemeal instead of al'o-gether and simultaneously, says the St. Paul Dispatch. That is, the senses do not full thomselves unitedly and at once into a state of slumber, but cease to receive impressions gradually, one after the other. At first the eight ceases and next the sense of tasts loses its susceptibility to outward impression. Even then, the individual being almost in

a state of unconsolousness, three senses still remain in a condition of activity—smelling, hearing and thought. Gradually the sense of smelling goes, then hearing, and finally, with the lapse of thought, the entire body becomes

the lapse of thought, the earlie body completely asleep.

The physiologists have gone even further than this and they say that the senses sleep with different degrees of profoundness. The sense of touch is the most easy to arouse, next that of hearing, then sight, and taste and smalling last.

and smelling last.

Sleep steals on the body gradually, certain parts of the muscles beginning to sleep before others. Slumber commences at the extremities, beginning with the feet and legs. That is why it is always necessary to keep the feet

Subject to Attacks of Cholora Morbus. While staying in the Delta (Mississippi Bottoms) last summer, E. T. Moss, representing Ludlow, Saylor Wire Co. of St. Louis, suffered from malaria and became subject to attacks of cholera morbus. In every instance when attacked he was relieved as if by magic, by using Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarchoea Remedy. He says: "I regard it is the 'ne plus ultra' of medi-

Went Boating and Never Came Back. show. The man was tired, however, and was bound to sleep. He did so, and Grandpa Edmunds stoically stood up and pounded a tree with a club all night in order that he might keep awake. His friend did not freeze to death, but caught a cold that ended in fatal pneumonia.

The most interesting work of brave eld Pioneer Edmunds' life was his quaint stone